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LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. 1f

Those Who Wish to Drink

Good, pur ale, should ask for Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

Gents' Fine White and Col'd Shirts.

In store and made to order at W. W. Moordead's, 81 Market st. A perfect fit always guaranteed. I have just received a new lot of Embroidered Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Collars, Bows of every kind, Socks and Handkerchiefs. Full line of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:15 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad connect at Bellevue with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

No Drugs or Syrups

Used in the manufacture of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Oregon Ales.

Says a

Prominent medical man, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is a "natural enrichment of the *materia medica*," and he having seen it used in Europe in innumerable cases, spoke conscientiously from personal experience, and his opinion has been fully corroborated by the observations of other American physicians.

One Price to All.

And only the best qualities of Ale, for the patronage of the Oregon Brewery.

Another Elegant Assortment

Of Hamburg Embroideries, just received and for sale at very low prices, at W. W. Moordead's, 81 Market st.

Farm and Steam Ferry.

At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McBane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Those Who Once Try

Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale never use any other brand.

Ladies' White Tucked and Ruffled Skirts

Cheaper than you can make them at Moorhead's, 81 Market st.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClurkan & Mellon's Drug Store, 85 Wood st. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Pier, Dannals & Co.'s

Oregon Brewery is on Stevenson street, near Fifth Avenue, where you can leave your orders or send them by mail.

Fine Perfumery.

In purchasing perfumery, secure the best. The finest scented articles can be found at Chas. Abel & Co.'s new drug store, No. 57 Wylie street. Visitors at summer resorts can obtain them by mail or express on short notice.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

OBSERVING THE ECLIPSE.

Senter's Majority in Tennessee—An Official Tour of Observation—Claimants Want Their Pay—An Appeal for Aid—The Cuban Insurrection—Chief Justice Chase—Base Ball Players to be Taxed and Licensed—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1869.

The Eclipse.

Conditions here this evening for observing the eclipse were very favorable. Light clouds hid the sun a few minutes before the observation began, and passed rapidly across it at brief intervals, but at the beginning as well as at the maximum moment and at the close, everything was clear. Many amateur astronomers and scientific men had an excellent chance for making observations. The dome of the capitol seemed to be the favorite point for seeing things, and several hundred persons, men and women who gathered on that elevation. Other gentlemen were on roofs of other public buildings.

The Tennessee Election.

Dispatches received to-day from the chairman of the Senter party, state that the Committee say his majority will be about fifty thousand. Numerous persons are telegraphing here about A. J.'s chance for election to the Senate, some saying he will succeed, others thinking he has'n't the ghost of a chance.

Tour Along the Seacoast.

Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter, General Sherman, Secretary Boutwell and other officials start on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning for an extended tour along the seacoast. Mr. Robeson is going to examine various navy yards.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1869.

Venezuela Claims.

American claimants under the treaty made in 1866 with Venezuela, complain that their interests are neglected, and unnecessarily so. These claims have been accumulating for many years, and the commission appointed by virtue of that treaty, provided for the payment of a considerable proportion of the amounts. The first of these, amounting to about $150,000, came due early last February. It has not yet been paid, and it is asserted our authority has not demanded its payment of the persons interested. It is claimed now that the government ought to settle with them, and then collect the money of Venezuela.

Aid for Freedmen Wanted.

The Freedmen's Relief Association of this District is out in another appeal asking aid for the aged and infirm colored persons. It is said many hundreds of late slaves have found employment through the agency of this Association, and relief is not afforded to those who are able to work and can get anything to do. Not much actual suffering has yet occurred, but the means at the disposal of the Association are exhausted, and they wish to be ready for meeting demands this fall and early in the winter. This Association is not connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Cuban Insurrection.

Cuban sympathisers here say there are two armies on the island in their interest—one in the eastern part, commanded by Gen. Jordan, late of our rebel army, who has 22,000 men, and the other in the west part, by Gen. Quesada, who has 20,000 men. About half the entire force is liberated slaves; about 18,000 are Cubans, while the rest are Americans and Spanish deserters. The Cubans say they are not trying to do much now, but will enter on an active campaign about the first of October.

Chief Justice Chase

is stopping with Marshal Goldsborough at Frederick, Maryland. This officer is prominent in the Bond movement for the disruption of the Republican party of the State. The contest for the control of the State Central Committee will be decided in about two weeks.

Hard on Base Ball Players.

One of the city papers says the Assessor of Internal Revenue is after the base ball fraternity, and has notified each club it must take out a ten dollar license and pay a tax of two and one-half per cent. on its gross receipts.

Temperance.

The temperance people will have a meeting to-morrow evening to choose delegates for the National Temperance Convention that meets in Chicago on the first of September.

The New State Department Building.

The Commission of officials to select a site for the new State Department have had one meeting, but reached no conclusion.

Personal.

General Dent, Congressmen Goss and Wallace, of South Carolina, and Van Aniken, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Fowler, are among the last arrivals.

The Tennessee Election.

Richmond papers received to-night present the same view of the Tennessee election which they did of the Virginia, while denying that it was called a Democratic victory.

The Swiss Colonists.

Mr. Heitz, Consul-General of Switzerland, has just returned from a visit to the Swiss colonies in the Northwest, and reports them in a flourishing condition, and himself highly pleased. He says nearly all of these are constantly urging their acquaintances at home to come to America the moment they can raise funds enough for the trip.

WASHINGTON, August 7.

ADMIRAL HOFF RECALLED.

Dispatches were recently sent from the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Hoff, commanding the squadron in Cuban waters, ordering him to leave the squadron in charge of the senior officer next in command, and proceed with his flag ship, the Alwalay, to Portsmouth, N. H. It is therefore probable that Admiral Hoff will be home in a few days.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which usually convenes in New York, will meet at the Union League House, Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. Provision will be made for elections in Texas and Mississippi. The delegates from these States have arrived.

EUGENIE'S AMERICAN TOUR.

It is understood that in the event of the Empress Eugenie making the tour of this country, the Navy Department will be advised by the commanding officer of the United States squadron in Europe in time to make preparations for her reception. The French fleet to convey the Empress across the Atlantic will in that event probably be escorted by Rear Admiral Radford in his flag ship, the Franklin.

CUSTOMS OFFICES BURNED.

A dispatch received at the Treasury Department announces the death by drowning on the 6th inst., at St. Marks, Fla., of Thomas A. Blaylor, Collector of Customs at that place.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

It is believed the most important subject which will engage the attention of the Cabinet on Tuesday next, will be our relations with Spain concerning Cuba, when it is probable there will be a full discussion of further instructions to our Minister at Madrid.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week $123,600; shipments $213,824; bank currency issued $105,367; amount outstanding $29,756,751.

PERSONAL.

The report that Secretary Boutwell contemplates an early trip to San Francisco is probably premature, as the Treasury authorities here have no information whatever of such an intention on the part of the Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Several heads of Departments and Bureaus have already commenced preparing their annual reports.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

General John A. Rawlins, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has notified the organization that the following named persons have been selected as the Executive Committee of arrangements, for the fourth annual meeting of the Society, to be held at Louisville, November 7th, next: Col. H. B. Bristow, A. K. Markland, Gen. E. H. Murray, Captain Henry Gilliest, Thomas E. Bramlette, Gen. W. F. Ward, Louisville; Gen. O. W. Gensham, Col McQuaidy, Surgeon D. W. Wedges, New Albany; Gen. Benj. Spooner, Lawrenceburg, and McGinniss, Indianapolis; Col. S. McCarter and James Kenwin, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Gen. A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; Col. L. W. Dayton, Washington; Gen. S. W. Claudrol, Lancaster; J. S. Crofton, Paris, and D. W. Lindsay, Frankfort; Cols. R. Kelly, Lexington, and Mason Brown, Frankfort, Ky.

APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

The National Freedmen's Relief Association of the District of Columbia, in an appeal to the charitable, state that the aged and disabled destitute people of this city are now in want of food. Among the sufferers are both white and colored, but principally they are that class of poor people who were emancipated at an age and in a physical condition when self-support was impossible, of these destitute persons, since April 1st, about fifty-five families per month, averaging two persons each, have been the recipients of relief appropriated last winter for their necessities. The monthly allowance varies but little from two dollars per month to each person. Some are already perishing from want of the necessaries of life.

CUBA.

Inhuman Treatment of Prisoners.

An American Mail Seized—Volunteers Deserting—Deputation of Cubans at the Court of Spain—De Rodas Despairs of Subduing the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba to the 30th ult., reports that the authorities there received the American mail which was to leave for the United States via Havana.

Prominent citizens who had been released from confinement have been arrested by order of Gen. Valmaseda, and sent to Manzanillo, in despite of the fact that some of them were violently sick. They were compelled to travel by land to Bayamo, where military courts are the only tribunals.

Three hundred soldiers, under Queres, all that remain of the Reno regiments, had arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Time had expired for an expedition which is to be sent in search of Col. Cervera, who is surrounded and fighting Isleños, who have not been heard from for some time, and fears are entertained for their safety.

Sixteen volunteers of the mobilized force, stationed on the north coast, deserted to the insurgents. The negroes on various estates are murmuring for want of food, and becoming troublesome.

The cholera has broken out among the Spanish detachments stationed on the plantations.

The Cuban Junta in this city have received official information from General Cespedes in relation to the appointment of Carlos Manuel, the late arrest of the Junta by order of the authorities in Washington in the Patriot army. It represents the feeling produced to be one of satisfaction that our Government was about to enforce the neutrality laws with strictness and impartiality on the Spaniards as well as the Cubans. They ask that Spain shall be forbidden the privilege of using the United States as an entrepot from which to send arms and munitions of war to be used against them, and that they, on their part, will be content to fall under the same ban, so confident are they of coming out of the struggle victorious, if Spain be the only power they have to contend against.

There are rumors in Cuban circles that a deputation of Cubans are now at the Court of Spain, endeavoring to persuade that government to sell the Island to the insurgents, and it is believed that Spain will be willing to make a similar proposition, which was rejected with indignation, and this rejection was the cause of the prompt action of the President in ordering a strong naval force to the Cuban coast. It is said that General Rodas, despairing of subduing the insurgents, has invited Mr. Roberts to take a voyage on the Island, for the benefit of the gravity of the situation, and has advised the immediate commencement of negotiations for concessions compatible with its own dignity.

HAVANA, August 7.—A stringent Infernal regulation of the Captain General has been put in force by the Captain General, and already the insurgents are much embarrassed. The enforcements prevail and prevent military operations in the interior.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Advices from Cuba to the 30th of July, received in this city to-day, state that the reinforcements for the revolutionary districts have been reinforced by all the available troops on the Island, from every territory to active operations. In the Cinco Villas district there have been several contests, in which small parties were engaged, but in every instance the Spanish were defeated. It is reported that in a single engagement a few Spanish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners amounted to nearly four hundred. Reinforcements are now being daily sent to the District commanded by Gen. Jordan, and the campaign is expected to open briskly on account of the setting in of the rainy season, both parties are preparing for active government operations. Holguin is reported to be in possession of the Cubans, with its fortifications and stores. Gen. Goyonetche was found impossible, of those destitute persons, since April 1st, about fifty-five families per month, averaging two persons each, have been the recipients of relief appropriated last winter for their necessities. The monthly allowance varies but little from two dollars per month to each person. Some are already perishing from want of the necessaries of life.

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ALBANY.

The Susquehanna Railroad War—The Forces of Fisk, Jr., and Van Valkenburg Come Together—The Railway Napoleon Laid Out—The Ramsey Party Ahead.

ALBANY, August 7.—The excitement in the Susquehanna Railroad imbroglio continues. Yesterday Judge Peckham, on application of the Ramsey interest, appointed Hon. H. V. R. Pruyn Receiver of the road, and Superintendent Van Valkenburg was put in charge of the office. This morning on going to the office he found Mr. Herrick had been there, opening the doors of his private rooms, whereupon he called in several men and stationed them at the various doors, with orders to let no one pass in. Soon after Jas. Fisk, Jr., of New York, appeared and demanded admission. He was refused, whereupon he produced papers showing he had been appointed Receiver of the road by Judge Barnard, of New York, and claimed possession in he had with him, declared his intention of forcibly taking possession. Van Valkenburg appeared and informed Fisk that Hon. H.V. R. Pruyn had been appointed Receiver, and he and Van Valkenburg had put in charge of the office, and ordered him (Fisk) and his party out. A melee ensued, which resulted in Fisk and his party being ejected. Still Fisk remained, making a noisy demonstration, when the Superintendent put him in charge of an officer to take him to the station-house. Mr. Fisk accompanied the officer, but on showing his papers and no one appearing against him, he was discharged. He then returned to the office, and was informed by Superintendent Van Valkenburg, informed that gentleman had been in twenty such scrapes but never met with a man who dared to face him and discharge his duty as he had. He (Herrick) said he wanted just such a man, and if he lost in this fight, he wanted him to come to him in New York. If he won, he wanted him to stay here. Thus the matter stands at present, noon.

LATER.—The Common Council has just held a meeting and removed Herrick as representative of the City Board of Directors of the Susquehanna railroad, and appointed Hon. Ely Perry in his place. Mr. Herrick was also Vice President of the road, but acted at the head of the opposition to the President, Mr. Ramsey.

Several more injunctions and counter injunctions were served this afternoon in the Susquehanna Railroad war, and the affair has become so complicated that it is almost impossible to get the facts and status. The Ramsey party, however, appear to have the advantage, though Mr. Fisk has been hard at work all day to throw them. Some of the best legal talent in the State was employed on both sides.

LATER.—The latest developments in the Susquehanna Railroad war is the arrest of Mr. Fisk for contempt of Judge Peckham's order appointing Mr. Pruyn receiver. During the day Fisk produced papers purporting to have been handed to some Judge in Newark directing the sheriff of the county to place Messrs. Fisk and Conitter in possession, to oust all intruders, and enjoining Messrs. Pruyn and Van Valkenburg from taking any further action in connection with the road. While the sheriff was proceeding to execute these orders, counsel for the Ramsey party called attention to the fact that the papers lacked legal seals, and could not have come from New York to-day, when the sheriff desisted and went off to take advice. Then Mr. Fisk was arrested on the papers above, went off to obtain bail, and Judge Peckham will decide on Monday who is Receiver.

ALBANY, August 8.—It is expected the Susquehana Railroad war will be renewed to-morrow with increased spirit and vigor. Alderman Herrick, who was removed on a Saturday by the common council, as city representative in the Board of Directors, regards the action as illegal, and will pay no attention to it. He is also recognized in the Board by a majority of the Board of Directors.

CINCINNATI

Close of Exposition of Textile Fabrics.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The trade sales connected with the textile fabric exposition were concluded this afternoon, a large quantity of goods having been disposed of. During the forenoon there were but few purchases than yesterday, and prices were well sustained, particularly of jeans and blankets. Brown sheetings and other heavy cottons sold at outside figures. The Isle of premium sheetings sold at 19½ cents, to Gottlieb & Co., of this city. Nearly all the goods contributed to the exposition were sold at prices to suit both the manufacturers and managers. The exposition has been a great success in all respects, and is regarded as the greatest event in the commercial history of Cincinnati.

THE ECLIPSE.

Its Appearance at Different Points.

Results of Observations at Des Moines, Iowa, Shelbyville, Kentucky, and Other Places.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A partial eclipse of the sun was observed by hundreds of thousands of people in this vicinity. During a portion of the time light clouds passed before the face of the sun, but did not, to any degree, affect the sublimity of the spectacle. When the eclipse was at its height, the rays of the sun presented a wavy appearance, like those of the aurora borealis. The clouds in that portion of the heavens were of a rich red color. Astronomers say no protuberances of the sun were seen here.

Washington, Ind.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The eclipse commenced at Washington, Davis county, Indiana, at 4 o'clock, 18 minutes, 45 seconds; total obscuration at 5 o'clock, 20 minutes, 35 seconds; end of eclipse, 6 o'clock, 11 minutes, 44 seconds, meantime; an observation was taken with a medium size telescope by T. D. Lovett.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The weather to-day was perfectly clear and delightful. Thousands of spectators assembled on the streets to view the solar eclipse. The first external contact commenced at 4 hours, 25 minutes, 25 seconds beginning of the total eclipse 5 hours, 25 minutes, 39 seconds; duration of the same 2 minutes, 56 seconds; end of the eclipse 6 hours, 21 minutes, 38 seconds. The point of the sun first obscured was about 15 degrees north of West. During the total immersion the scene was intensely interesting. The sky was of a dark bluish tint, and surrounding objects of a copper color. Several stars were plainly visible, among them Venus, Mercury and Jupiter. When entirely hid a beautiful faint crown of light surrounded the moon, and faint streaks like jets of flame were seen protruding from the edges. During the totality the temperature was very cool.

Shelbyville.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The *Courier-Journal* has the following special telegram from Shelbyville, Ky., giving an interesting account of the scientific observations made there today:

SHELBYVILLE, KY., *via* EMINENCE, KY., August 7.—The observations here to-day were very satisfactory and in many respects gratifying. The following persons comprised the joint committee of observation for Shelbyville: Prof. Jos. Winton, of Harvard University, in charge of the observations of the phenomenon, assisted by Alvin G. Clark, of Cambridge, as assistant; G. W. Dean, of the Coast Survey, in charge of the chronometrical measurements, aided by F. Blake, jr., of the Coast Survey; J. A. Whipple, of Boston, assisted by Geo. Clark and J. Tuttle, jr., in the photographic department; Prof. Searle, of New York, devoted himself to the observation of the sun's corona, and five engineers and a number of the total phase was to search for intermercurial planets; assistant F. H. Loomis also devoted himself to the observation of planets; engineers, and had charge of the observing instruments. The assistant was Sergeant, of Louisville. The meteorological observations were taken by Prof. Lindsay, of Louisville, and Robert Lewis, of Shelbyville. Among the amateurs present were Mr. Howard, of Louisville, and a number of others from the city. One of the most important discoveries to-day was the planet Vulcan, which appeared within seven bright lines in the spectrum of the photosphere of the sun, and five were longer and therefore been determined. He also observed a shower of meteors between the moon and earth. The party are jubilant over the success of the photographs of the corona and solar spectrum taken during the partial observation, the beautiful red flames and protuberances being also visible to the naked eyes. Bailey's beads as well as the dark and dismal shadow of the moon sailing through the sky, were plainly visible to the party of amateurs stationed on the top of Shelby College building. The birds flew to their nests, fowls to their roosts, and chickens to their friendly wings of shelter. A drove of cows near the reservoir, which had said fields and with a startled, frightened look, started for the city, and did not cease running until old Sol once more shone forth. Many other incidents, some laughable and others grave, transpired during the eclipse. Dogs were seen to gaze in wonder at the troubled appearance of the sky, and remained during the total obscuration in an attitude of alarm and wonderment; but at the moment the first ray of the sun appeared, expressed the joy they felt in a way that dogs only can. The observations made by the scientific gentlemen have been all that could be desired. The photographs taken by Mr. Black have never been equaled in number or perfectness of execution.

Mattoon, Illinois.

At Mattoon, Illinois, the observations at this place were highly successful. Prof. Safford, of Dudley Observatory, Albany, New York; Prof. David Murray, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Prof. L. M. Easterday, of Hillsboro, Illinois; Prof. John C. House, of Weatherford, Texas; Lewis Swift, of Manhattan, Courtland county, New York, and Charles Simonds, of New York City, late of Dudley Observatory. The instruments made use of were ordinary tel-scopes. One of them, however, was provided with means for accurately measuring the dimensions of the protuberances on the sun, and the corona surrounding halo. A chronograph was employed to note accurately the time of the phenomenon. The time was obtained by telegraph communication with Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y. At 10 minutes and 13 seconds past 4, the eclipse commenced, the moon's first contact with the sun occurring when the former was 19 degrees south of the solar equator on the west side. The thermometer, which a moment before had risen to 102° began to fall rapidly. Gradually the darkness of twilight spread over the earth; small flies, gnats and other heralds of night thickly filled the air, until at eleven minutes past five the illumination was equal to that of the finest sperm candle. Many established the visible advent of the first star Regulus. At precisely eleven minutes and seventeen seconds past five, the sun's shining face was obscure, and star after star appeared in the heavens. A brilliant corusations of luminous light around the black sphere in the meridian. For about seconds the darkness was equal to that of a moonlight night, and the temperature was 10 degrees cooler than before. The combinances of the spectators assumed a ghastly, unnatural hue; the sky was of a light purplish color, excepting near the horizon, where the aspect was of that golden radiance which is seen at a glorious beautiful sunset. The climax occurred when at the close of the totality, like a flash of lightning, the sun's rays in a solid light shot suddenly out, piercing the gloom, in a second of time. At 5 o'clock, 20 minutes, 35 seconds, the moment of totality commenced, and ended at nine minutes and twenty-two seconds past six o'clock. In the observations taken the correspondence between the figures with computations previously made. Six spots were noticed on the surface of the sun before the eclipse, two of which disappeared during totality, and others much less so. The cusp on the moon had a horned appearance. As the eclipse progressed the cusps were changed by the form of the moon visible near the cusps of the phenomenon of the "bead" of Bailey's theory. This was noticed by all the observers, extending through an area of at least fifty degrees. The moment the eclipse became total the planets and fixed stances were seen with wonderful distinctness, and very large. The lower limbs of the sun and three nearly as large on the upper limb, while at night only one is seen in all were visible, the one on the right hand or lower limb had somewhat the appearance of a full moon. The light of the sun, when it again appeared, was of a golden hue, and the sky, which had been of a dark purple color, changed to a light blue, thus losing sight of the eclipse in any of its phases. During the total obscuration of the sun a silence like death prevailed all over the city. The birds flew to their nests, fowls to their roosts, and chickens to their friendly wings of shelter. A drove of cows near the reservoir, which had said fields and with a startled, frightened look, started for the city, and did not cease running until old Sol once more shone forth. Many other incidents, some laughable and others grave, transpired during the eclipse. Dogs were seen to gaze in wonder at the troubled appearance of the sky, and remained during the total obscuration in an attitude of alarm and wonderment; but at the moment the first ray of the sun appeared, expressed the joy they felt in a way that dogs only can. The observations made by the scientific gentlemen have been all that could be desired. The photographs taken by Mr. Black have never been equaled in number or perfectness of execution.

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Washington, Ind.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The eclipse commenced at Washington, Davis county, Indiana, at 4 o'clock, 18 minutes, 45 seconds; total obscuration at 5 o'clock, 20 minutes, 35 seconds; end of eclipse, 6 o'clock, 11 minutes, 44 seconds, meantime; an observation was taken with a medium size telescope by T. D. Lovett.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The weather to-day was perfectly clear and delightful. Thousands of spectators assembled on the streets to view the solar eclipse. The first external contact commenced at 4 hours, 25 minutes, 25 seconds; beginning of the total eclipse 5 hours, 25 minutes, 39 seconds; duration of the same 2 minutes, 56 seconds; end of the eclipse 6 hours, 21 minutes, 38 seconds. The point of the sun first obscured was about 15 degrees north of West. During the total immersion the scene was intensely interesting. The sky was of a dark bluish tint, and surrounding objects of a copper color. Several stars were plainly visible, among them Venus, Mercury and Jupiter. When entirely hid a beautiful faint crown of light surrounded the moon, and faint streaks like jets of flame were seen protruding from the edges. During the totality the temperature was very cool.

Shelbyville.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The *Courier-Journal* has the following special telegram from Shelbyville, Ky., giving an interesting account of the scientific observations made there today:

SHELBYVILLE, KY., *via* EMINENCE, KY., August 7.—The observations here to-day were very satisfactory and in many respects gratifying. The following persons comprised the joint committee of observation for Shelbyville: Prof. Jos. Winton, of Harvard University, in charge of the observations of the phenomenon, assisted by Alvin G. Clark, of Cambridge, as assistant; G. W. Dean, of the Coast Survey, in charge of the chronometrical measurements, aided by F. Blake, jr., of the Coast Survey; J. A. Whipple, of Boston, assisted by Geo. Clark and J. Tuttle, jr., in the photographic department; Prof. Searle, of New York, devoted himself to the observation of the sun's corona, and five engineers and a number of the total phase was to search for intermercurial planets; assistant F. H. Loomis also devoted himself to the observation of planets; engineers, and had charge of the observing instruments. The assistant was Sergeant, of Louisville. The meteorological observations were taken by Prof. Lindsay, of Louisville, and Robert Lewis, of Shelbyville. Among the amateurs present were Mr. Howard, of Louisville, and a number of others from the city. One of the most important discoveries to-day was the planet Vulcan, which appeared within seven bright lines in the spectrum of the photosphere of the sun, and five were longer and therefore been determined. He also observed a shower of meteors between the moon and earth. The party are jubilant over the success of the photographs of the corona and solar spectrum taken during the partial observation, the beautiful red flames and protuberances being also visible to the naked eyes. Bailey's beads as well as the dark and dismal shadow of the moon sailing through the sky, were plainly visible to the party of amateurs stationed on the top of Shelby College building. The birds flew to their nests, fowls to their roosts, and chickens to their friendly wings of shelter. A drove of cows near the reservoir, which had said fields and with a startled, frightened look, started for the city, and did not cease running until old Sol once more shone forth. Many other incidents, some laughable and others grave, transpired during the eclipse. Dogs were seen to gaze in wonder at the troubled appearance of the sky, and remained during the total obscuration in an attitude of alarm and wonderment; but at the moment the first ray of the sun appeared, expressed the joy they felt in a way that dogs only can. The observations made by the scientific gentlemen have been all that could be desired. The photographs taken by Mr. Black have never been equaled in number or perfectness of execution.

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STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869.

After all the fuss, General Rosecrans declines to accept from the Democrats the nomination for Governor of Ohio, which is creditable to him but rather perplexing to the Ohio Democracy.

While the friends of Andrew Johnson are telegraphing to Washington from Tennessee, that he is certain of being chosen to the United States Senate, it is well enough to know that well informed Tennesseans report that he hasn't the ghost of a chance.

It is an established fact that the Democratic police force of Philadelphia raised $10,000 to insure the defeat of the Metropolitan Police law in the Legislature. The money being raised, the bill failed. The question is, who got the money? "Comment is unnecessary."

All over the country the weather during the last week was unusually cold for the season. The watering places experienced a sudden chill, which caused fires and overcoats to be in brisk demand, and sent a good many fashionables home. Those who did not go away at all, felt that they had the advantage. Of course the prevailing idea is that the eclipse is in all this, and no one can be found to say for a certainty that it is not.

Gen. Fremont, who went to Paris for money to build his Pacific Railroad, was indiscreet enough to say that Congress had given it subsidy and guaranteed six per cent. interest on the construction bonds, is in bad repute as well as his scheme. What he said would have been just the things to say, were it not that they were false. The General, more than almost any one else among our conspicuous countrymen, has a way of failing into disrepute in prosecuting his operations. If he has any character left, it is high time that he began to act as though he wished to retain it.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Saturday evening has the following:

> The Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, at the urgent request of Governor Geary and by the authority of the Committee, has addressed a note to Attorney General Brewster, politely requesting him to resign his present position, for the sake, as it is argued, of promoting the harmony of the party. Mr. Brewster has as politely declined to accede to the request.

The following is the letter referred to:

> Continental Hotel, July 30, 1869.—*Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster*:—After consultation with our political associates, who are anxious for the election of our mutual friend, I am satisfied that your resignation as Attorney General will go a long way to heal existing dissensions. I write this frankly to you because I know you desire to secure that result. This conclusion has not been arrived at hastily, but has been authorized by the Governor himself.
>
> Yours, truly, John Covode,
> Chairman State Central Committee.

The New York *Times* takes a glance at some of the results of the policy of our "idle, cigar smoking, horse jockey of a President," during the brief five months that he has had control of affairs. For instance:

> "Our Federal securities are worth to-day at least $250,000,000 more than they were worth the day our President was inaugurated, and are advancing at a rate of five or fifteen millions a week. There is no doubt of our ability to fund the entire national debt within a year at a rate of interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. We are sure of a surplus at the end of the current fiscal year of $15,000,000, probably more, and it is no longer a question that our revenues will justify a large reduction of our taxes."

Those who speak flippantly and with transparent prejudice and injustice of Gen. Grant's mode of driving, his dancing, or attempts at it, and similar unimportant things, with the expectation of weakening his hold on the popular mind, evince little knowledge of public opinion concerning the President, and less as to themselves, unless, indeed, they are indifferent whether it be applause or contempt.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains five hundred and twenty-five acres, of which fifty are to be devoted to lake grounds. The total cost will be about $6,000,000; and it is not doubted that every dollar expended will immediately add two and ultimately many times that sum to the taxable property of the city. This will be one of the really fine Parks of the world. The citizens have not for an instant doubted the feasibility of the expenditure. Neither mean nor narrow minded, they hold that liberality in such things is the surest way to thrift and prosperity. And then they recognize that municipalities have a duty to perform to the mass of population in the matter of fresh air and reasonable recreation; and furthermore, that there is something better than police and lock-ups for the moral health of the community; and that as between taxes for improvement and art, and taxes for prisons, Houses of Correction and similar institutions, no enlightened community can hesitate. It is only the stupid, short-sighted and wickedly parsimonious community that neglect to recognize the spirit of enlightened civilization and broad christianity whereof Parks, Libraries and works of art are the types.

Mr. Medill avers that in California the Celtic hate of the Chinese "is founded on their admirable qualities as laborers. Their enemies concede that 'they are the most frugal, industrious and ingenious people on the earth,' and because they are good and faithful workmen, and are economical and industrious, therefore they should be excluded from the country." The opinion is expressed that the Chinaman will not seek to become a voter, and that nothing need be feared in expectancy concerning him in this regard. On this point Mr. Medill says:

> "The Chinese care absolutely nothing about politics or citizenship. They could not be coaxed or coerced into taking an oath of allegiance to the United States and do not value the privilege at a rush. No people on earth have so warm and ardent an attachment for the soil of their birth and its institutions. They never bring their wives and families with them. It would be impossible to wean their children, if born in this country, from the parent's passionate love of the Flowery Land. Consequently they are born here, and the adult Chinaman will never give up his native land. For these reasons the Chinese element can never become very numerous in the United States."

It is hence contended that the number of Chinese coming to our shores will never be large. In arguing from the premises that the Chinese of to-day will be the Chinese of next year and for all time, the veteran Chicago editor probably commits a radical error. The efforts to educate and christianize Chinese pagans in California have been attended with a degree of success which certainly leads to another conclusion. The readiness with which the Chinese receive and adopt new ideas in the place of old ones brought from their own land, authorizes the belief that they will assimilate far more quickly and completely than Mr. Medill too hastily concludes. In this respect we have a right to entertain expectations of the Chinese quite equal to those which American experience has taught concerning the Irish and Germans.

THE ECLIPSE—DISCOVERIES OF THE ASTRONOMERS.

The progress of scientific knowledge, and the certainty with which it foretells unusual movements in the heavenly bodies, seems to us to be the great lesson of the wonderful phenomenon of Saturday, because it is the one that enforces our duty to the zealous students and the great seats of learning that have dispelled the superstition and ignorance of other days in regard to such extraordinary occurrences. The fact that human intelligence, combined with the experience of ages, has so far conquered the mysteries of the celestial worlds, that they are unfolded to us with a minute accuracy that trenches upon the fraction of a second, as in the case of the late eclipse, is more wonderful than the eclipse itself. That follows the workings of immutable law, and is grandeur and sublimity is immeasurably excelled every day, by the rising and going down of the sun, and the movements of other heavenly bodies with which we are made familiar from infancy. In early times, before the learning and experience of man had evolved the fixed rules that govern the universe, eclipses came on the world by surprise; they were regarded as the triumph of an evil principle and supernatural agency. The Greeks and Romans rushed to their temples and invoked the aid of special divinities by prayers and costly offerings. In China it is common to this day, when eclipses take place, to beat drum, and a flat denial to the story, and add their convictions that this is not the time for any new adventures in that direction. The alleged assemblages of Irish military gentlemen at certain places, so far as can be ascertained, are imaginary.

Griffin, the Erie engineer in the Mast Hope catastrophe, was released on bail Wednesday last, Judge Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, having fixed the prisoner's bail at $6,000. C. A. Miller, a private banker of Susquehanna Depot, Pa., and James Creegan, of Port Jervis, came forward and gave bonds in the sum required.

It is now stated that Thomas S. Alexander, of Maryland, the great chancery lawyer, who recently removed to New York, will stand a strong chance for the appointment to the Judgeship under the new law on the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

It is stated that General Grant, Secretary Fish and United States District Attorney Pierrepont have been closeted confidentially in regard to the Spanish gunboats, and that the result will be that they will not be permitted to leave our harbors. Mr. Pierrepont is reported as saying: "It is not probable that the Government of the United States will furnish Spain the means wherewith to crush these men, who are striving for a republican form of government, when five out of every six in *this country* desires most earnestly the independence of Cuba. And, therefore, the very moment we let these gunboats leave our shores, we divest ourselves of the sentiments of the American people. *I do not think one of those boats will leave our ports.*" In regard to the rumored negotiations, he is reported to have spoken as follows: "I will give you my private, candid opinion, since you ask it. I think that Spain is not sincere about this matter. She only wants to gain time, and when the gunboats are ready to sail, then, feeling herself fully prepared to meet every emergency, she will back off all negotiations."

Mr. Beecher, in a short dissertation on skunks, gives utterance to the following sentiment, which most men have seen exemplified in the course of their lives: "In this naughty world there are some men who defend themselves and annoy their enemies by the superlative power of filth. If the theories of Darwin's disciples of the origin of men be admitted as true, it would not be difficult to trace the line by which some men came along." This idea was occurred to us many times as we have witnessed the operations of men who in lieu of anything better let fly their filth. We believe that all professions are infested by these creatures; but we are glad to know that they are being driven out of the editorial profession to its own good and the advantage of the public in general.

The N. Y. Teachers' Association at its late meeting, discussed the desirability of allowing women to hold offices as school trustees or the like, and adopted resolutions strongly in favor of this reform, and followed them up by electing a woman as one of its own Vice Presidents. The meeting was in Utica, and Mr. Cornell, of University fame, made a speech welcoming the thousand delegates, in the course of which he declared that the Cornell University was open to females as well as males, and on the same terms. Now let the young women of the land avail themselves of the opportunity to secure an education, preparatory to going forth to assert their rights and suffer their wrongs.

The latest victim is that rising young man, John Quincy Adams, whom the New York *Sun* has nominated for President. Here is one paragraph, the last of a column:

> "It would be a singular spectacle to see the Democrats in 1872 rallying under the banner of the great grandson of John Adams, but as they have adopted a pretty fair share of the ideas of the old Federalists, we don't perceive why they should object to the accession of such a candidate."

Young Adams has given promise of an honorable career, and it is a pity he should die so young!

The stories recently put afloat concerning an intended Fenian raid into Canada, had better not be believed. The parties who have been most active in that line of business heretofore, are a flat denial to the story, and add their convictions that this is not the time for any new adventures in that direction. The alleged assemblages of Irish military gentlemen at certain places, so far as can be ascertained, are imaginary.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Apropos of the eclipse, Saturday, we republish the following old poem on a similar event, entitled

A WEDDING OF HIGH.

> Did you know that a wedding has happened on high,
> And who were the parties united?
> 'Twas the Sun and the Moon—in the halls of the sky,
> They were joined, and our continent witnessed the rite.
> No continent else was invited.
>
> Their courtship was tedious, for seldom they met
> Tete-a-tete, while long centuries glided;
> But the warmth of his love she could hardly forget,
> For though distant afar he would smile on her yet,
> Save when earth the fond couple divided.
>
> But why so prolix was the courtship; and why
> So long was postponed their connection?
> That the bridegroom was anxious 'twere vain to deny,
> Since the heat of his passion pervaded the sky:
> But the bride was renowned for—reflection.
>
> Besides the reported their friends were all vexed
> The match was deemed, somehow, unequal;
> And, when bid to the wedding, each made some pretext
> To decline, till the lovers, worn out and perplexed,
> Were compelled to elope in fair sequel.
>
> *Mars* and *Jupiter* never such business could bear,
> So they haughtily kept themselves from it;
> *Hercules* dwelt at such distance he could not be there;
> *Saturn* sent, with reluctance, his ring to the fair
> By the hands of trustworthy "Comet."
>
> Only one dim, pale planet, of planets the least,
> Condescended to honor—*Mercury*,
> And that seemed like skulking away to the east
> Before sunset; it was *Mercury*, acting as priest:
> Some *Venus*, a virgin—the disciples are scant.
>
> Earth in silence rejoiced, as the bridegroom and bride
> In their mutual embrace would linger;
> While careening through regions of light at his side,
> She displayed the bright ring, *not* "a world too wide
> For a conjugal pledge on her finger.
>
> Henceforth shall these Orbs, to all husbands and wives,
> Shine as patterns duly respected;
> All her splendor and glory from him she derives,
> And *she* shows to the world that the kindness *he* loves
> Is faithfully prized and reflected.
>
> Washington, April 12, 1851.

Massachusetts has a mile of railroad to a little less than every six square miles of territory; which is proportionately greater than that of any other State in the Union. Ohio has one mile of road to a little less than every twelve square miles of territory. A ratio for the whole country equal to that of Massachusetts would give 600,000 miles of road, instead of 42,255 miles, which is the present amount. The tonnage on the roads of Massachusetts in 1867 amounted to 4,504,304 tons per mile.

In connection with the great fire in Philadelphia, it is said that in the dry-goods district of this city, bounded by Worth and Canal streets, and Broadway and West Broadway, N. Y., insurance companies, with capital stocks of $500,000 to $1,000,000, are carrying risks of *five to eight millions of dollars*.

Commissioner Delano holds that Assessors have full power to investigate returns, and to judge whether gentlemen who live at the rate of ten thousand a year and pay taxes only on one, make honest statements of their incomes.

A stratum of genuine porcelain clay has been discovered in McMinn county, Tennessee, five miles southwest from Athens. It was struck at the depth of about 25 feet below the surface, with a depth of forty or forty-five feet of clear, all sand or rock or other impurities—solid and compact—the upper portion white, the lower 15 to 15 feet, highly variegated with yellow and red. It is within five miles of the Tennessee river and seven miles of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

The Boston *Traveller* says that those politicians who think that the Democratic party will be largely benefited, in that State, at the fall election, by the St. Crispin organization and the labor movement, may find themselves mistaken.

Mackerel fishing is rather prosperous. There are quite numerous in Boston harbor. The boys may be seen hauling them in hand-over-hand from the East Boston wharves every day when the tide suits.

The Thames tunnel, which was begun forty-five years ago, and which was considered a great wonder till after it was opened, 1848, at a cost of construction of about £600,000, has just been sold by the company for a little more than £200,000, and closed to the public as a footway. Trains will presently begin to run through the tunnel, and thus it will accommodate more people than ever before.

The steamers United Kingdom and Chehuba are given up as lost. The first was one of the line of packets trading between New York and Glasgow. She left the former port on April 19, and was never heard of again. The second belonged to the British Bombay Steam Navigation Company. She left Bombay for Rangoon on the 15th of May, and is supposed to have encountered a heavy cyclone two days afterwards, and must have been engulphed in it, for nothing was heard or seen of her. Two other ships are missing. The number of people lost in the four ships is nearly four hundred.

The following, originating in Boston, is expected to reappear with embellishments in Philadelphia: "It has recently been ascertained that New York city, although comparatively healthier than many other cities of its size, is not increasing in population. According to the latest figures it appears that the number of residents there has been enormously overestimated, and perhaps owing in a great degree to the tenement-house system, the population does not now exceed 800,000.

A German Jew merchant named Oppenheim, was arrested in Boston a few days ago for smuggling laces by the steamer Cambria, in false bottomed trunks. A lot of very beautiful jewelry, inlaid with diamonds and other precious stones, were also found concealed in the baggage of a man named Morse, hailing from Massachusetts.

The doctors of Cincinnati have been inspecting the soda water of that city, and in one hundred different specimens have found it more or less contaminated by the presence of copper from the fountains, and in ten they found lead also. Then they boiled the soda water and "a green scum rose on the surface," which, upon evaporation, proved to be metalic.

At Murat, France, a well had been dug 175 feet when the workmen had to cease on account of the intense heat. At that moment a loud rumbling noise was heard and a column of scalding hot water suddenly burst trgough bottom, ascending to a height of several feet. The laborers, fearing that the well would be drawn up as soon as possible, the column of water diminishing in force, of course as the well filled. A rivulet of hot water, containing an unprecedented amount of arseniate of potash, now flows from the spot.

The Philadelphia *Press* scorches the Presbyterian Assembly for refusing in the most cowardly manner to take notice of the treatment of the Chinese in California. It says: "It is difficult to understand the reticence of a professedly Christian deliberative body on such a point. They have not been afraid to talk about lying, pride, beer-drinking, and the manifold sins which beset boarding-school girls or Sunday-school scholars, and why hesitate about rebuking cowardly and cruel sins—sins against which every manly impulse rises up?"

"To crown all, the injured Chinaman is complacently told that he is a Pagan, and that the gentle creature who stones to mob him and the puny legislators who rob him of his legal and natural rights, and the respectable citizens who stand by silent, are Christians."

In Massachusetts State politics and nearly every thing else are subordinated to the question of prohibition, and the Democrats are hopeful of carrying the State. Stranger things than even this have happened. John Quincy Adams will be their candidate for Governor, of whom it can be said that he is about the most growling man in the country. On the other hand the friends of prohibition are not less hopeful. In some way they and the Republicans will probably run together. The Good Templars are very active, and the reports for the last quarter, now coming to the office of the Grand Lodge, show an unexpected and most gratifying increase during the past three months. Precisely how State politics will be affected, it is impossible to say now. One of the prohibitory organs, and at the same time a stiff Republican paper, the Boston *Traveller*, assures its Republican contemporaries that the prohibitionists have not threatened to divide the dominant party. Their wish is to make the party strong, and they believe this can best be secured by making it the exponent of high moral principles. We shall be surprised at no result in Massachusetts this fall.

The English papers are friendly to the French Cable and favor competing enterprises of the kind. Competing cables are far more important to the American press than that of any other country. We here spend five dollars where any other country spends one, and have correspondingly greater interest in having cables multiplied and rates reduced. Competition in cables is going to have a greater effect here than in England or France. The papers of neither of those countries have patronized telegraph to any extent. There is in the Commercial any day five times as much matter received by telegraph as in the London *Times*. As facilities increase and rates cheapen, our readers get the advantage of the improvement, for it is the policy to continually increase the amount. A few papers in New York would silence competition, for they want nothing whereby other papers can get the news. At present no newspaper can be established in New York, for the dispatches are monopolized. The beginning of the end of that sort of thing can now be seen without a telescope. The result will be an improvement in the New York press.

It is just possible that Mr. Bigelow, of the *Times*, entertains nothing but friendly feelings for Mr. Burlingame of the Chinese Mission. It is barely possible that he is not animated by a feeling of personal hostility for private reasons towards that gentleman; but that little paragraph in the *Times* of Friday, speaking of Mr. Burlingame as the gentleman who had acquired fame by getting himself appointed ambassador, negotiating "great treaties" and inventing "a style of shirt collar," certainly does more than warrant suspicion that such is not Mr. Bigelow's feeling towards Mr. Burlingame. Nor do we know that it is anybody's business whether it is or not, only as the paragraph is read in the light of "use and abuse of journalism."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* relates an improbable story to the effect that a project has been set on foot in London and Paris, headed by distinguished Confederate Generals, to colonize sparsely populated portions of Spain with emigrants from the Southern States. Something of the sort has been done concerning Cuba, but we guess the time for "trying it on" in Spain has not yet arrived.

Mrs. Stowe is writing for the *Hearth and Home* for $6,000 a year. So say the papers. They however neglect to mention that something more than a great reputation and a great salary are required to make paper succeed. The *Hearth and Home* publishers are not expected to declare all they think on this subject.

Messrs. Chey Foy and Sing Munn will be in New York this week, with the view of arranging for the introduction of their countrymen. These representative gentlemen will have the Cooper Institute placed at their disposal, to enable them to communicate with the public.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

Commencement Week—The Social Reunion—Performances of the Graduating Class—The Class of 1839—Closing Scenes.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Washington, Pa., August 5, 1869.

My last communication written, "currente calamo," amidst the engagements and excitements of commencement week, was far from what I would have liked. Especially did I find it impossible to give (in such a hurry,) a satisfactory analysis of Dr. McCosh's address. Your readers will therefore please assume that it was all that I represented it, and more.

At its close, the *social reunion* came off, which was a grand affair. The Washington Female Seminary being in vacation, the Principal, Mrs. Hanna, with characteristic liberality, offered the use of the entire building to the committee of ladies and gentlemen who represented the citizens of the town, in this entertainment of their friends from abroad. That committee did their duty in the most handsome manner, and the whole affair was in the greatest degree creditable to the liberal and refined hospitality of the citizens of Washington. The grounds were lighted up with Chinese lanterns; the table was richly laden and beautifully arranged, and from seven to eight hundred guests, the majority of them being visitors, shared the festivities of the evening. It would be hard to imagine an entertainment on so large a scale, conducted with greater propriety and efficiency. In the midst of it, Mrs. Hanna arrived from a journey of several weeks to see her establishment crowded again with a brilliant assembly. On the left of the platform sat the graduates, and on the right the Trustees and Alumni in force. Dr. Wilson, the acting President, was the master spirit of the day, supported by Dr. Beatty, President of the Board of Trustees. The exercises were opened with prayer.

Thirteen speakers represented the Academical Department, and three the Scientific,—three of the former and one of the latter having been excused.

The salutatory was delivered by Mr. W. H. Wilson, and the valedictory by Mr. Joseph P. Graham, these two gentlemen having shared the first honor. The second honor was won by Mr. J. J. Hull, and the third by Mr. T. L. Sexton. It would be invidious to draw distinctions among speakers who all acquitted themselves so well. Let it suffice to say that in solid sentiment, and elocutionary and literary merit generally, they reflected honor upon their Professors. This is true alike of both the classes represented. Messrs. John H. Paxton, of Canonsburg, and R. H. Fulton, of Brownsville, of the class of 1868, had been appointed to deliver the Masters' Orations. The former was excused; the latter acquitted himself in handsome style. The degrees were conferred in very appropriate Latin, by the President. Besides those who received the honorary degrees of A. M. Professors Linn and Jones, of the College, and the Rev. A. M. Reid, Principal of the Female Seminary at Steubenville, were made Doctors of Philosophy (Ph. D.). The title of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. George Hill, of Blairsville, the Rev. I. J. M. Eaton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Rev. James Anderson, of Iowa. That of LL. D. was conferred upon John A. Wills, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Beatty, in behalf of the Trustees, made a very satisfactory and lucid statement of the present attitude of the College, and announced that, in its commodious new Hall, a class of appropriate year would open in Washington on the 22d day of September. The large and appreciative audience that the Trustees were unfaltering in their purpose to make this a first class institution in every respect, giving special attention to the Scientific Department. It was to be expected that recent changes would have given a measure of friction, but there was nothing to shake the confidence of the Board in the legality or rectitude of what had been done, nor anything to disturb their confidence of success in the future. On the contrary, it is evident that the trials of the past and the few that yet remain will only prepare the College, as now constituted, for a more rapid movement forward, and for greater efficiency. The acceptance by Professors Linn, Woods, Jones, Vos and Simonton of the places assigned them in the New Hall, was announced, and was the unanimous election to the Presidency of the College, of the Rev. J. B. Bittenger, D. D., of Newburgh. After the benediction, the large audience was then dismissed for dinner.

The last exercise of the occasion was the reunion of the class of Jefferson College, graduated in 1839, which took place at three o'clock in the afternoon. Some having left town, the audience was, of course, not so largeas in the morning; still it was highly respectable in every way. Five members of the class were present, viz: the Rev. Messrs. A. Swaney, D. D., Smith F. Grier, Jas. Coulter, W. Wood-end, and A. C. McClelland—the last being the speaker of the occasion. It appeared from the excellent address, that out of a class of forty-three members, fourteen were known to be dead, and twenty-one known to be living; of the rest no intelligence could be obtained since the opening of the late War. Most of residences being in the South.

Mr. McClelland gracefully alluded in the outset to the place and circumstances of the present meeting, which somewhat broke in upon the associations of "Tusculum," "Fort John," "Fort Starvation," and the banks of the Chartiers, but rejoiced in the population and prospects of the College in all its higher interests. Passing to the class, he gave very interesting personal sketches, enlivened with playful allusions to persons and scenes of other days, as well as dwelling in solemn and touching references which searched the hearts of his hearers. Several of the members of the class had become known to fame; some had failed to accomplish great results; but the majority of his hearers were successful workers in the toil of life. All of the distinguished professional men had valuable accessions from their number, and some have risen to great distinction and usefulness as teachers. The Hon. John C. Kunkel, of Harrisburg, belonged to this class, and so did the sainted Adley Gillson, John W. Duffield and Lloyd—the last an honored Missionary to China, whose death in that heathen land, at the end of four years, closed a life of great talent and usefulness. Two

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 7, 1869.

The local money market at the close of the week continues well supplied with loanable means. There is considerable inquiry for strong named paper by private capitalists, who have large idle balances, which they desire to invest in two, three and four months notes at from 6 to 10 per cent. a year. A good deal of accomodation paper is sold by the brokers at from 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. The local stock market is very tame and devoid of transactions. It is a difficult task to give many of our securities a quotation. The selling price and the asking price are usually so wide apart, that a liberal concession is required before an operation can be accomplished.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
August 2	$4,478,712 98	$148,781 12
" 3	478,946 77	81,072 78
" 4	456,824 31	113,279 93
" 5	446,767 51	74,767 51
" 6	529,666 13	107,799 25
" 7	701,376 79	101,345 79
Total	$3,290,634 38	$627,134 96

—United States bonds have showed less spirit, but on the whole are steady. Some offers of Eighty-ones and Ten-forties have been made on seller twenty days, upon terms equal to ⅛@¼ below current quotations; these offers are based probably upon bonds now *en route* from Europe; for purchases have been made of both the Seventy-two and the Sixty-sixes in London and Frankfort within the last few days. But there is no probability of any material decline in Government bonds in either the foreign or domestic markets so long as the Treasury continues the purchase of bonds as at present, and currency remains in easy supply. Indeed, it will be strange if they do not sell higher than they have yet sold.

The *Evening Post*, of yesterday, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Friday, had certain editorial remarks upon the government issues to the Pacific Railroad Companies, calculated to reflect very injuriously and quite unjustly upon Hiram Barney's bonds known as "Currency Sixes." An insinuation is covertly thrown out to the effect that $40,000,000 of the bonds have been issued without lawful authorization. We are assured by the financial agents of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Companies that there is not shadow of foundation for these aspersions.

The Fourth of July State Bonds improved on the new Tennessees, because of the quiet election in the State. Opinions differ widely as to the effect of the result upon the credit of old and new Bonds. The theory on the one hand being that the Governor elect, Senter, will oppose repudiation in every shape, and will devote proper portion of the revenue for the interest on the State Bonds of all classes; and, on the other hand, that the Legislature elect is strongly Democratic, and, in a measure, provincial, and likely to be disposed to repudiate the principal, or postpone indefinitely the interest of the new Bonds.

—Gold has ranged between 136 and 136¼. There has been more speculative movement, and a somewhat firmer tone among holders. The considerations at present strengthening the premium are mainly connected with the foreign exchanges. There has been a falling off in the supply of bills, bond bills having for the moment almost disappeared, the consequence being an advance of ½ by the leading drawers of sterling. Bonds also have been brought from Europe within the last three days, against which early remittances will have to be made. The fact also that yesterday's return of the Bank of England showed an increase of £186,000 in bullion, after the recent large receipts from the interior, is regarded as indicating the beginning of an outflow of the precious metals from London, again to receive the operations of the export of specie.

—The stock market, though not generally active, yet shows indications of the beginning of a spirited speculative movement, more or less connected with the policies and manœuvres of the railroad kings.

The competing interests of the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Erie are likely to be attended with a struggle to secure the control of certain connecting roads; and the prospect of these efforts is already influencing the value of certain stocks.

An active competition with the Vanderbilt lines is expected from the Erie. The Pennsylvania Central has reduced its rate on through freight from Chicago to New York 100 lbs; and it is intimated that when that company has sacrificed as much as it can afford to lose upon this sort of competition, the Erie Company will continue the fight; which, with no stock from which a dividend is expected, it is claimed can be kept up, with serious embarrassment of the Vanderbilt interest.

The sort of talk, whatever basis there may be for it, is the chief cause for the heaviness apparent in the Vanderbilt stocks.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 00	11 00	12	12 30	1 30	3 00
August 7, 1869.	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	226½	226½	226	225½	225½	225½
Hudson River						
Harlem						194½
Reading	97¾	97¾	97	97	97	97
Michigan Central						130
Michigan Southern	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Illinois Central		141½		141½		141½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Fort Wayne	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½	153½
Chicago and North-western	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do preferred	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	98	
Rock Island	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Toledo and Wabash					74½	74½
Toledo and Wabash, pref.						
Chicago and Alton		138½		164		
St. Paul		83½		83½		83½
St. Paul, preferred		90¾		90¾		90¾
Ohio and Mississippi		32½		32½		32½
Pacific Mail		88¾		88¾		88¾
Western Union Telegraph		28¾		28¾		28¾
Adams Express		69		69		69
Merchants Union Express		41		41		41
American Express		54½		54½		54½
Wells, Fargo Express		69		69		68½
United States Express						
Gold	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	226	225½	½	
Hudson River	183	180½	¾	
Harlem	194	194		
Reading	97	97		
Mich. Central	131	130		
Mich Southern	109¼	109¼		¼
Illinois Central	141½	141½		
Cleve. and Pitts	107½	107½		
Fort Wayne	157	153½		¾
Chicago and North.	88¼	87¾		½
Do preferred	98	97¾		¼
Rock Island	107	106½		½
Toledo and Wabash		74½		
Chicago and Alton	164			
St. Paul	83½	83½		
do preferred	90¾	90¾	¼	
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32½		¼
Pacific Mail	84	88¾	1¾	
Western U. Tel	28¾	28¾		¼
Adams Express	69	69		
Merch U. Ex	10	10½	½	
American U. Ex	41	41		
Wells, Fargo & Co	70	68½		½
United States Ex	68	68½	½	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells all securities dealt in at any of the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments. Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, August 7, 1869.

The last business day of the week is usually very quiet, and this has been no exception to the general rule. The Flour market exhibits no improvement in the aggregate sales, but prices are firmer, owing to an advance in new wheat in Ohio. Flours made from this wheat constitute the bulk of the receipts here by rail. The advance above noted has been occasioned by speculators buying and shipping to other markets. The market at Chicago and New York also continue strong, and this fact tends to increase the firmness which has pervaded our market for several days past.

Business in the grain market remains quiet, with a reduction in the price of oats. Wheat is steady, and corn is still firm, although the receipts are increasing somewhat. There is scarcely anything doing in Rye, and Barley is entirely nominal. Provisions remain quiet, only moderately active, yet prices do not give evidence of weakness. Groceries are quiet, with a firm feeling in sugar and coffees. Butter is in light receipt, with an equally light demand. Eggs are coming in freely, notwithstanding the reduction in price and small inquiry. Below will be found the current quotations of leading articles from the store, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts increasing. Cooking apples are in good demand. We note sales at from $2 00@3 00 as to quality.

BUTTER—The supply of and demand for butter is well balanced. Choice table butter does not go begging for purchasers; sales at 27@28c by Western Reserve dairy; good to fair sells at 24@26c; fair article of packed at 22@23c; lower grades are not wanted.

CHEESE—Supply large and demand quite small. Considerable shipments are being made to Eastern markets. Sales at 17c ₱ dozen for fresh packed.

BERRIES—The supply continues liberal. Sales in baskets at $1 00@1 25, as to size and condition.

PEACHES—Receipts large; prices unchanged. Sales of 330 boxes at $1 50@2 00 ₱ box.

BROOMCORN—There is only a moderate inquiry at 6@6½c ₱ lb, for good to prime.

BACON—Market firm and business moderate. We can report light sales at following prices: Shoulders, 15½c; rib sides, 18½c; clear sides, 19c; canvassed sugar-cured hams, 23½c; canvassed breakfast bacon, sugar-cured, 21½c; canvassed dried beef, 22c. Lard in tierces, 21c; and in buckets, 23c. Mess pork, $31 00 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Flaxseed may be quoted at $2 45@2 50. In clover and timothy there is nothing doing.

SALT—Sales of 700 ₱ in the trade at $1 80@1 85, and in jobbing lots at $1 95@2 00, as to size of package.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 85@95c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Pure apple vinegar, 7 gallon 25c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

BRANS—Very dull at from $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush for good to choice navy.

HONEY—Sales at 30@33c ₱ lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—Demand fair. Sales in bulk at 50c from first hands and 55@60c by retail from store. Receipts are increasing.

TOMATOES—Sales in Diamond market at $1 75 ₱ bushel for a prime article.

ONIONS—Scarce at $5 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CEMENT—We quote Phœnix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

CARBON OIL—Firm at 27½@28c in large lots, and 29½@30c in a small way.

LARD OIL—Sales at $1 45 for extra No. 1, and $1 05 for No. 2, of Pittsburgh manufacture.

ONIONS—Sales at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and White Lime at $1 50.

FLOUR—Business continues quiet, yet prices are very strong, sellers not being disposed to grant any concessions to buyers. The sales occurring are light, being almost entirely consumptive in character. Good grades are most in favor. We quote from store good to choice spring at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls at $7 00@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. We quote in bbls, fresh ground: Articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Ohio: Red Cross brands, in barrels, from $7 00@8 00, and in sacks, $6 75@7 25; second-class brands from $7@7 00 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 60, and second extra and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of prime yellow, kiln dried, at $1 00 ₱ bushel.

OATS—The continued dullness in this market renders it quite difficult to give reliable quotations, as each dealer with whom we conversed in regard to the matter had different figures to report from those furnished by some other dealer. The range of prices is still downward; sales were made to-day from store at 61@ 66c, and we doubt if over 62c could have been obtained in a trade, for the sales above noted, the grain was delivered free. Corn is quiet, and the offerings are small as they have been for several days. We quote on track at from 85c to $1 00 for yellow shelled or ear. In the absence of sales, we give the following quotations for crude: Spot 14@14½c; August 15c; all year S. O. 14@14½c; B. O. 16½@ 16½c.

REFINED—Dullness and inactivity was the prevailing feature of the market. The asking prices were: Spot 23½c; last half August 23½c; September 22½c; last four months 23c. Sales of 1,500 bbls each October, November and December, at 23c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—Closing prices 6th: Crude fairly active at 17½c in bulk; 22½c in bbls; refined active but weak at 32½@32¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 11:10 A. M.—Market quiet and steady; Prime Light Straw to White, 34c; Standard White, 35@37c; Crude 17c.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 7, 12 P. M.—Market active at 34 bid.

SHAMBURG, PA., August 7, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet at $5 05@5 10. Not much doing today.

PITROLEUM CENTER, August 7.—Market very quiet; sellers declining.

NEW YORK, August 7, 2:10 P. M.—Crude quiet but firm at 17½c; refined dull and prices lower at 32½@32¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 7, 9:45 A. M., London 7th 11:30 A. M.—Refined 18½; spirits 36. Cotton quoted at Antwerp 51¼ francs.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 11 A. M.—Spot 31¾c; market quiet and inactive, quotations nominal; August 32¼c; September 32¾c; November or October to December 33c. Crude 17½c and nominal.]

TITUSVILLE, August 7, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet and unchanged; nominally $5 35. Weather clear and cool.

HYDE PARK, August 7, 11:55 A. M.—Market rather quiet but firmer; offering to sell at $5 60. Weather clear and cool.

OIL CITY, August 7, 11:45 A. M.—Market very quiet at about $5 00; no transactions. Weather clear and warm.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Cables unchanged. Crude 17½@17¾; refined 32¾@33c; market dull.

OIL Receipts per River and Rail.

T. Hackett, consignee, 11 bbls; Lea, 1; Hoover & Fisher Bros., 880; McKee, H. & Co., 999.

Total bbls 2,003

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 155 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Brown & Co, 529 bbls ref to P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Tilton, Marvin & Co 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Tack Bros, 29 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & co, 653 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philada.

Livingston Bro, 300 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works, 44 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Albergers' Oil Works, 353 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Monteith, Scoiller & Co, 185 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 419 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

M Kohler & Co, 500 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined ..... 3,429 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Brooks, R. B. Co., 61 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 1869.

CATTLE.—The market during the present week has been the hardest of the season, cattle of all grades ruling from 50c to 75c per cwt. lower than the quotations obtained last week. Notwithstanding the reduction, several lots remain in the pens unsold, holders preferring to await the developments of the coming week, rather than send them to any farther market. Western shippers have suffered considerable loss. Some dealers hold to the opinion that the bottom has not yet been reached on common stock and some steers. These grades sold here during this week for less money than they cost last week in Chicago. In some instances good Cattle lost equal to $2 per head on the poorer grades. Buyers last week thought they were purchasing so cheaply in Chicago, that they would certainly have a good margin of profit here, and they are very much astonished at the losses they have been compelled to sustain. We quote this week as follows: Good to extra 1,250 to 1,500 lb steers at 7½@7¾c; good to choice 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, 7@7½c; common 900 to 1,000 lb cattle 6½@6¾c; light stock steers, 5½@ 6c. The sales of Cattle for the week were 1,993 head, as shown by the scale books kept by W. A. Campbell, against 2,490 head last week.

HOGS—During the week the market has been well supplied, with a decline on the better grades of from 50 to 75c ₱ cwt. A considerable number of hogs are still in the pens, to be held over until Monday in hope that prices will improve. The best hogs sold readily at from 10 @10½c; one or two fancy picked lots reported a fraction more. Good New York hogs sold at from 9½@10c; common ones at from 8½@8¾c. Stock hogs are not in demand, as there are only a few buyers. The number of hogs sold during the week, as reported by John G. Imhoff, Weighmaster, was as follows: Monday, 1,675; Tuesday, 1,115; Wednesday, 1,892; Thursday, 1,508; Friday, 626; Saturday, 690. Total, 8,515.

SHEEP—The market was very dull during the week up to Saturday, when favorably advices from the East caused good sheep to advance in price. There were but few sheep offered on Saturday. Good 90@93 lb. Sheep would have brought 4½@4¾c; extra common to decent 70 to 85 lbs, 3½@4c; mean and thin sheep, 2½@3c; foot rotted to scalawags, 2½@2½c ₱ head. Only good sheep are wanted, but common sheep will lose the shipper money at any price at which they can now be sold, as there is no demand in the east for such sheep. The following are the sales during the week as reported by John G. Imhoff, weighmaster: Monday 598; Tuesday 2,311; Wednesday 4,388; Thursday 2,106; Friday 1,159; Saturday —; total, 10,570.

SALES.

The following sales are reported.

CATTLE.

Sold by.	To whom sold.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hebrew, L & G	Brooks	31	1,270	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Briggs	37	38,900	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Briggs	7	6,180	5 50
Holmes, L & G	J Graff	3	3,180	5 50
Holmes, L & G	M Ware	42	48,520	6 15
Holmes, L & G	J B Landis	22	18,460	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Meixer	20	19,910	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Huntzberger	30	16,930	2 00
Holmes, L & G	Mc Cleave	4	3,210	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Huntzberger	34	19,540	4 20
Holmes, L & G	Mc Cardle	36	38,150	4 25
Holmes, L & G	Rudy Berger	16	15,350	5 75
Holmes, L & G	R Black	40	35,050	
Holmes, L & G	Wm Miller	17	15,980	6 00
Holmes, L & G	Martin	18	16,880	7 00
Holmes, L & G	Mc Cleave	37	37,520	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Miller	41	38,950	4 37
Holmes, L & G	Shields	18	15,750	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Patterson	6	6,210	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Patterson	11	10,340	5 00
Holmes, L & G	R Black	38	40,950	5 10
Holmes, L & G	J Meixel	23	21,930	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Krebs	41	38,980	5 05
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	54	51,240	5 75
Holmes, L & G	B W Gillett	32	42,070	7 00
Holmes, L & G	Vogler	18	18,980	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Vedder & B	6	5,250	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Gaash	24	21,720	4 25
Holmes, L & G	Reily	19	20,300	5 20
Holmes, L & G	Vogler & B	25	19,250	5 25
Holmes, L & G	Gaash	24	21,720	4 25
Holmes, L & G	Beals	36	36,000	5 50
Holmes, L & Co	Briggs	34	37,810	
Holmes, L & Co	Briggs	37	38,000	
Holmes, L & Co	Briggs	7	6,380	
Hay	Beach & B	20	17,200	7 75
Robbins	Delone	1	1,240	5 00
Robbins	Delone	10	8,120	5 00
Cobb	Briggs	16	18,210	7 25
Hazlewood & B	Mayberry	22	17,850	5 25
Houghland	Delone	18	19,100	6 00
Holmes, L & Co	Huntzberger	20	19,910	5 00
Holmes, L & Co	Motzyer	20	19,810	5 00
Holmes, L & Co	Landis	22	19,410	5 15
Holmes, L & Co	Meixer	1	1,020	5 00
Holmes, L & Co	Kelly	1	1,220	5 45
Holmes, L & Co	Groff	1	1,180	5 45
Hazlewood & B	Hickman	19	19,220	5 00
Hedges & T	Wilson	20	19,820	6 50
Cobb	Groff	15	15,400	6 25
Harper & B	Groff	68	68,200	6 00
Smith & B	Miller	21	20,250	6 00
Davis	Miller	18	18,300	6 00
J. C. Davis	Maynes	19	18,780	6 25
Hazlewood & B	Groff	20	19,110	5 00
Shamburg	McGarvey	2	3,100	5 75
Greenwald & K	Hickman	20	19,520	5 00
Greenwald & K	Maynes	19	20,580	5 25
Burns	Miller	36	37,520	5 00
Clarke	McArdle	5	5,200	5 25
Holmes, L & G	Groff	40	41,000	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Black	40	35,050	
Holmes, L & G	Huntzberger	24	23,520	
Holmes, L & G	Huntzberger	16	21,580	
Holmes, L & G	McArdle	36	39,100	
Holmes, L & G	McCamby	2	1,870	
Holmes, L & G	Woodland	1	970	
Holmes, L & G	Black	4	3,920	
Holmes, L & G	Huntzberger	43	43,940	
Holmes, L & G	Martin	2	3,370	
Holmes, L & G	Martin	7	37,520	
Holmes, L & G	Miller	41	38,950	
Holmes, L & G	Biddle	18	18,950	
Hazlewood & B	Biddle	1	1,000	6 25
Hazelwood & B	Briggs	34	35,720	5 87
Hazlewood & B	Martin	37	37,500	6 00
Hedges & T	Musselman	20	18,800	5 00
Hedges & T	Glass	1	1,000	5 00
Hedges & T	Sanchler	7	7,080	5 25
Hedges & T	Scarlet	1	1,010	
Orr & Williams	Woodland	19	18,780	
Smith & Mc	Landis	22	19,410	7 10
Crawford & H	Briggs	17	20,900	7 12
Parrot	Lamb	2	1,940	4 00
Parrot	Lamb	1	1,240	4 00
Crawford	Evans	17	20,730	7 50
Scott	Groff	1	1,170	6 00
Clarke	McArdle	18	18,020	5 50
Greenwald & K	Lamb	1	1,170	5 00
Greenwald & K	Lamb	2	1,870	6 00
Jarrett & B	Lamb	2	1,930	6 00
Jarrett & B	Fritz	8	9,260	7 50
Vedder & B	Gillett	1	1,000	5 00
Faulin	Gillett & Co	29	28,450	5 00
Vedder & B	Stewart	1	1,000	5 00
Hollar	Fritz	14	14,090	5 62
Hollar	Fritz	1	1,000	4 98
Greenwald & K	Loldollar	7	6,340	5 00
Brooks, L & G	Black	38	35,050	
Holmes, L & G	Reiley	54	59,340	
Holmes, L & G	Reiley	19	20,300	
Holmes, L & G	Patterson	17	17,700	
Holmes, L & G	Gellett & Co	17	17,700	
Holmes, L & G	Reiley	18	18,900	
Holmes, L & G	Reiley	1	1,110	
Holmes, L & G	Vogler	23	19,930	
Peter	Kaufman	6	5,700	5 50
Peters	Kaufman	38	34,960	7 37
Thompson	B W Gillett	34	44,000	7 75
Hedges & T	Hill	23	19,780	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Voetter	6	5,350	
Holmes, L & G	Voetter	16	15,980	
Holmes, L & G	Reiley	19	19,930	
Holmes, L & G	Huntzberger	16	15,750	
Holmes, L & G	R Black	40	35,050	
Holmes, L & G	Martin	17	16,880	7 00
Holmes, L & G	Martin	18	16,880	7 00
Holmes, L & G	Miller	41	38,950	4 37
Holmes, L & G	Shields	18	15,750	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Patterson	6	6,210	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Patterson	11	10,340	5 00
Holmes, L & G	R Black	38	40,950	5 10
Holmes, L & G	J Meixel	23	21,930	5 00
Holmes, L & G	Krebs	41	38,980	5 05
Holmes, L & G	Kelly	54	51,240	5 75
Holmes, L & G	B W Gillett	32	42,070	7 00
Holmes, L & G	Vogler	18	18,980	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Vedder & B	6	5,250	4 00
Holmes, L & G	Gaash	24	21,720	4 25
Holmes, L & G	Reily	19	20,300	5 20
Holmes, L & G	Voetter & B	25	19,250	5 25
Holmes, L & G	Gaash	24	21,720	4 25
Holmes, L & G	M Reily	19	19,930	5 50

HOGS.

Bought by.	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff & Co	J. W Kennedy	19	19,220	10 19
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, Lo Co	152	154,980	10 19
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, L & G	52	53,040	10 19
Imhoff & Co	H Allerton	83	82,860	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, L & Co	95	94,240	10 00
Imhoff & Co	C K Ward	119	121,570	9 75
Imhoff & Co	J Meixel	66	67,320	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Gilchrist	35	37,780	10 00
Imhoff & Co	S W Allerton	89	89,000	10 00
Imhoff & Co	S W Allerton	83	82,860	10 00
Imhoff & Co	W Hedges	68	69,360	10 00
Imhoff & Co	T Robison	60	62,940	9 95
Imhoff & Co	Voetter & B	17	17,340	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Smith & Bine	115	117,300	9 90
Imhoff & Co	Hoys	1	1,020	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Hoys	147	149,940	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Hollerton	13	13,260	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, L & G	119	121,380	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Caldwell	27	27,540	10 00
Imhoff & Co	S W Allerton	91	92,820	10 00
Imhoff & Co	M H Hall	190	193,800	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Wilson & H	139	141,780	10 00
Imhoff & Co	S W Allerton	89	91,000	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Thompson	92	93,840	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Nesbey & P	81	82,620	9 87
Imhoff & Co	Hedges & T	155	158,100	10 00
Imhoff & Co	J Caldwell	64	65,460	9 85
Imhoff & Co	J Moss	175	178,500	9 85
Imhoff & Co	J Moss	175	47,440	10 40
Imhoff & Co	S W Allerton	84	85,680	10 00
Imhoff & Co	Hoys	187	190,740	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Hoys	147	149,940	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Hoys	195	198,900	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Hoys	110	112,200	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Hoys	107	109,140	10 00
S W Allerton	Hoys	165	168,300	10 00
Hedges & T	Taylor, Hoys	227	231,540	10 00
Holmes, L & G	Hoys	91	92,820	10 00
W G Peters	Hoys	44	44,880	10 00
John Moss	Hoys	318	96,810	10 00
Hedges & T	Hoys	95	96,900	10 00

SHEEP.

Sold by.	To whom sold.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G	C Pearce	379	33,490	4 50
Holmes, L & G	C Pearce	129	17,499	4 62
Holmes, L & Co	Hedges & Co	460	41,400	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & Co	222	19,980	3 75
Holmes, L & G	Pidcock & Co	183	16,470	3 75
Holmes, L & G	J C Lloyd	109	8,540	4 25
Holmes, L & G	Hartzell & Bro	229	16,030	4 00
Holmes, L & G	J Bunnells	218	19,620	4 50
Holmes, L & G	Miller & B	227	20,430	4 50
Holmes, L & G	A Groff	117	8,900	4 12

Sold by.	To whom sold.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	Beals & J	214	16,140	3 75
Hedges & T	Geo Keehan	215	17,660	4 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 7, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—1-10 discount buying, and par @ 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull at $5 25@5 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at $1 41@1 42; No 2 opened dull but firm; sales at $1 39@1 39¼, steadily advanced and closed at $1 40¼@1 37; this afternoon quiet and firm at $1 37¼@1 36 for No. 2 seller August.

CORN—Moderately active and 1¼@2c higher; sales of No. 2 at 96¼@96¾c; rejected at 95@96c; no grade 2 by sample, closing firm at 95@95½c for No. 2, changed this afternoon.

OATS—Firm or and unsettled; sales of No. 2 at 57¾@ 58c, closing at 57c for old and 52½@53c for new August.

RYE—Irregular, firmer and 1@1½c higher for No. 2, and 3@3c higher for rejected; sales of No. 1 at $1 01; No. 2 at 95@96c, closing at 93½@95c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 00@1 05 for No. 2 in store.

HIGHWINES—Unsettled and irregular; sales at $1 04 @1 05.

SUGARS—Firm at 13¼@14¼ for common to prime Cubas.

PROVISIONS—Firm at $33 75@34 for mess pork; 18¼ @19c for shoulders; pickled hams 21¾@22c; cured sides 16½c; short rib middles 16½@16c.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 75@5 25 for common to good cows; $5 62½@6 75 for fair to middling shipping steers.

HOGS—Firm and steady at $6 25 for common; $6 90@7 25 for fair to medium; $7 @7 75 for good to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Flour dull; family $5 30@ 5 40. Wheat closed firmer; the news from Europe in New York, and No 1 red was held at $1 20@1 30; but $1 25@ 1 27 were the best rates paid, the latter rate in elevator; white held at $1 30@1 40; receipts 3,000; car load market firmer; car load 96c. Oats firm at 69@69½c. Rye dull at 95@96c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm with a good demand. Whisky dull at $1 07 for new and $1 08 for old. Provisions quiet and firm. Country mess pork sold at $33 50; city held at $33 50. Bulk meats held at 14@15c; sales to-day at 14½c. Bacon firm; 18½c for sides; sugar cured hams 24c. Lard nominally unchanged; kettle 21½@22c. Butter firm and the supply light at 25@30c for prime to choice; lower grades dull and not wanted. Eggs 22c. Apples very dull at $1 50@4 00 per bbl. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil dull at 90@95c. Lard oil $1 30@1 40. Petroleum 28@30c for refined. Gold 136 buying. Money market easy. Exchange dull at 1-10 buying.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 7.—Flour in fair demand for spring; sales 500 bbls city ground at $5 50@6 25. Wheat quiet and firm, closing asking 1c advance; sales 45,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago spring at $1 42; four cars Canada spring by sample at $1 42; four cars white New Jersey at $1 42. Corn—Closing firm at 90@90½c. Rye $1 20. Mess pork firm at $33 00@34 00. Lard firm at 20½@21c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 16½@ 16¾c; clear rib 19½c; shoulders 18c; hams 24c. Whisky—Nominal at $1 03@1 04. Freights dull; to Oswego and Albany, 1½c; to Boston, 2c; to New York, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat,

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, August 9, 1869.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Meeting on Saturday—Report of Committee on Registration. 2tc.

The Union Republican Executive Committee met on Saturday, at eleven o'clock, in the District Court room, and was called to order by the Chairman, W. S. Purviance, Esq.

There was a large attendance, and a considerable amount of routine business was transacted.

DIGEST OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

R. F. Lucas, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Registration, submitted the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

The Committee on Registration appointed by the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, respectfully beg leave to report the following synopsis or digest of the Registration act, approved April 17, 1869, which, in the opinion of your Committee, exhibits the various things necessary to be done under the provisions of so much of said act as is applicable to the State at large, including the duties to be performed by the Commissioners, Assessors, Election officers, etc.

First: Duties of Assessors.

By Section 1, of the Registration act, each Assessor is required to take up the transcript, or list of taxables resident within his district, furnished him by the Commissioners of the county, under the provisions of the act of April 15, 1858, section 2, and make out duplicate copies of the same in the manner prescribed by said act, for the assessment of county taxes.

In almost every district names will be found on this list or transcript, of persons who are not legal voters. It is made the duty of each Assessor to commence the revision of this list on the first Monday of June in each year. He is required

1st. To strike from this list the name of every person who is known by him to have died, or removed from his district, since the last previous assessment, or in other words, since the said list was made out.

2d. He shall also strike from the said list the names of all such persons as shall have been made known to him to have died or removed from the district.

3d. He shall add to the same list the names of such persons as he shall know to be qualified voters, and who shall be known by him to have removed into the district since the last previous assessment.

4th. He shall also add to such list the names of such persons, qualified voters, as shall be made known to him to have removed into said district since the last previous assessment.

Under this 4th Article it is proper to remark that Assessors should add to the lists the names of no persons not known to them, without satisfactory evidence that such persons had not only removed into the district since the last previous assessment, but also that they were legal voters.

5th. He shall also add to the said list the names of all persons who shall make claims to him to be qualified voters in his district.

And here again, under this fifth article, it is proper to say that the Assessor should not add to his list the name of any person making claim to him to be a qualified voter in his district if the Assessor knows him to be either a non-resident of the district, or if a resident, not to be a legal voter. And if the person making such claim be wholly unknown to the Assessor, it is his duty to require the person so claiming to have his name added to the list, clear and satisfactory evidence, that he is a resident in the district and of his legal right to vote.

6th. So soon as the Assessor shall have completed the revision of his list in the manner before stated, it is his duty to make the list so revised, and visit every dwelling house in his district, and ascertain by careful inquiry if any person in whose name it still remains on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to strike such name from the list. He will also carefully inquire as to ascertain whether any qualified voter resides in his district whose name is not on his list, and if so to add such name to his list. He should also, if he can, add to said list no name to his list without being fully satisfied, either from his own personal knowledge, or from satisfactory evidence, that the person whose name is so added to the list is a legal voter and of the person making such claim he shall be wholly unknown to the Assessor, it is his duty to require the person so claiming to have his name added to the list, clear and satisfactory proof of his residence within the district and of his legal right to vote.

7th. In all cases of the addition of a name to the list by the Assessor, he shall assess a tax forthwith to such person; and the Assessor shall in all such cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter.

From this provision of the act it will be at once seen that the duty of the Assessor is to see personally, in all cases, and at the time of the list, every person whom he registers within his district. He should register the name of no person at the instance or request of a third party, but only at the instance of the person to be registered himself, and only upon the personal knowledge of the Assessor of the applicant's right to register, or upon satisfactory evidence of such right.

8th. Upon the completion of the registration, the Assessor is to prepare an alphabetical list of the wards, freemen, above twenty-one years of age claiming to be qualified voters in his district, and opposite each name he shall state whether such alleged voter is or not a householder, and if a householder, he shall note the street and number of his house, if lying in a town where the houses are numbered, or the names of the streets, alleys, or Court If in a town where the houses are not numbered.

If the person registered be not a householder, the Assessor will note upon his list of voters the place of boarding of the person registered, and the name of the person with whom he boards, and in all cases he will note the occupation of the person registered, and, if working for another, the name of the person for whom he is working. He will also write opposite the name of each person registered the word "voter."

9th. No Assessor should regist r any person claiming to vote by reason of his being naturalized until such person exhibits to him his certificate of naturalization, unless such person shall have been in the district for the five consecutive years next preceding such registration.

10th. The name of every person registered by reason of naturalization should be marked with the letter "N." But if the person has only declared his intention to become a citizen, intending to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I."

11th. When the person registered claims to vote because of his being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, the Assessor, at the time of registering him should write opposite his name the word "minor."

12th. If the person registered has moved into the district to reside since the last general election, the Assessor should place the letter "R" opposite his name.

13th. Upon the completion of the list of registration and assessment by the Assessor, it is made his duty by the second section of the act, forthwith to return the same to the Commissioners of the county, who shall cause duplicate copies of the said list, with the observations and explanations, to be made out as soon as practicable, which duplicate copies they are to place in the hands of the Assessor, whose duty it is made to put one copy thereof on the door of each house where the election of the district is required to be held, and to retain the other in his possession for the inspection of any voter of the district who may desire to see the same.

14. It is further made the duty of each Assessor, from time to time, to add, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, marking opposite the name "C. V." meaning thereby that the person claims a right to vote, and immediately to assess such person with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or householder; the name of the with whom he boards, and whether naturalized or designing to be naturalized.

15th. Any person so claiming to be assessed and registered who has been, or claims to have been naturalized shall, at the time he applies to be assessed, exhibit to the Assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next election, he shall exhibit the certificates or his declaration of intentions.

16th. No assessment or registration of any name shall be made within ten days next before any election, by any Assessor under a penalty of fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

17th. After the assessment shall have been completed on the tenth day before the second Tuesday in October in each year (and the same before each Presidential election), the Assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the Commissioners thereof of the names of all persons assessed by him since his previous return.

Second. Duties of County Commissioners:

1st. It is made the duty of the County Commissioners to furnish the Assessors with the list of taxables or transcript required by the 8th section of the act of April 15, 1834.

2d. Upon the return by the Assessors of the assessments and additional assessments and registrations by the Assessors they are required to have prepared and furnish to the Assessors duplicate copies thereof.

3d. It is also their duty to furnish to the election officers a full and correct copy of the Assessment containing the names of all persons returned by the Assessors of the several districts as resident taxables in said districts, together with the necessary election blanks.

Third. Duties of Election Officers:

1st. It is the duty under the registration law to reject the votes offered by persons whose names are not found on the assessment or registration lists furnished to them by the County Commissioners, unless such persons are able to make the proof of their right to vote as required by the said section.

Second—It shall be the duty of the election officers, in case any person offers to vote whose name is not found upon the proper assessment list, to require such person to make proof of his right to vote by producing at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to his residence within the district at least ten days next preceding such election. Such witness shall be required by the board to take and subscribe a written or printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly the place of residence of the person so claiming to vote.

They shall also require a written or printed affidavit to be taken and subscribed by the party to vote, stating to the best o. his knowledge and belief when and where he was born; that he is a citizen of this Commonwealth and of the United States, and the length of time that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least ten days before the election at which he offers to vote; and if a naturalized citizen he shall state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; such affidavit shall also state when and where such tax shall have been assessed and to whom paid, and he shall make a receipt for such tax unless he shall state in his affidavit that such receipt has been lost; and such affidavits shall be filed with the election board and returned by them with the list of voters.

3d. In all cases of a voter claiming to vote by reason of having been naturalized, the election officers should require him to produce his certificate of naturalization when offering to vote, unless he has been a voter in the district for at least ten years preceding such election.

The penalty imposed upon assessors, election officers, &c., for any neglect of duty under the act is a fine of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person not a voter, or shall refuse to assess any person who is a qualified voter, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following resolution, relative to the appointment of Vigilance Committees, was then adopted:

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Our globe, in its circling journey through space, is accompanied by another of smaller dimensions, and these two orbs are intimately related to each other by bonds that are never sundered. A common law holds them in neighborly equipoise. The earth and the moon are linked in fraternal association to the vast central orb from which they both derive their light and life. In the same society of worlds are others, near and far, of various dimensions and forms, of differing composition and feature, but all obedient to uniform and universal law—all moving in accordance with exactest calculation, circling and interbreeding through the fields of heaven in ceaseless harmony. And away beyond our own solar system—high in the dome of the midnight firmament—are the innumerable glittering points, shining as stars, each one, perhaps, the center of another solar system, as vast or vaster than our own. These revolving systems are grouped in order throughout the boundless regions of space as far as telescope can sweep—either fixed or traveling constellations of suns. And in all this fathomless domain of God's power, moving with multiplied myriads of worlds, moving with inconceivable velocity, each one in its appointed circuit, swaying and living and moving, but nothing ever to clash, there is no confusion—no irregularity—no risk of accident among the flying worlds, to jar the peace and harmony of the universe. The astronomery is perfect in its conception, precise in its adjustments, balanced to the weight of a dust in its materials, boundless in its dimensions, numberless in its varied and intricate parts, and yet complete. The movement of this is in operation, wielded evermore by the power of an all pervading and a supreme intelligence.

The sun is the central pivot of our solar system. Around it the planets and other planets revolve in elliptical orbits. The light and heat of the sun penetrate a domain more than six thousand millions of miles across. Astronomers are almost as well acquainted with the starry field as pastors with their parishes, or farmers with their grounds. They can map out the thoroughfares of the skies, and mark out specific time tables to show the running of the celestial trains. They can look back word for years and centuries, and forward equally as far, and tell the exact location of each globe in its orbit and on its axis at any given moment. We can form no idea of these infinite distances by the measure of terrestrial miles. The sun is 384 times farther away from us than the moon. One trip to the sun would be equal to nearly two hundred trips to the moon and back again. And it would take a locomotive, traveling thirty miles an hour, eleven months to reach the moon. If a locomotive, at the same speed, could start sunward the sun the day that Columbus discovered America, and kept on ever since, it would have scarcely more than reached its destination now. And if the sun were tunneled, it would take three years and a half to drive an engine through it at thirty miles an hour. These comparisons may give some notion of the enormous distance that separates sun and moon—those orbs so common to our sight, and so familiar to our eyes. But what a wonderful vocabulary—our kindliest neighbors of the sky, our nearest kindred. And if the person making such claim be wholly unknown to the Assessor, it is his duty to require the person so claiming to have his name added to the list, clear and satisfactory evidence, that he is a resident in the district and of his legal right to vote.

8th. So soon as the Assessor shall have completed the revision of his list in the manner before stated, it is his duty to make the list so revised, and visit every dwelling house in his district, and ascertain by careful inquiry if any person in whose name it still remains on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to strike such name from the list. He will also carefully inquire as to ascertain whether any qualified voter resides in his district whose name is not on his list, and if so to add such name to his list. He should also, if he can, add to said list no name to his list without being fully satisfied, either from his own personal knowledge, or from satisfactory evidence, that the person whose name is so added to the list is a legal voter and of the person making such claim he shall be wholly unknown to the Assessor, it is his duty to require the person so claiming to have his name added to the list, clear and satisfactory proof of his residence within the district and of his legal right to vote.

9th. No Assessor should regist r any person claiming to vote by reason of his being naturalized until such person exhibits to him his certificate of naturalization, unless such person shall have been in the district for the five consecutive years next preceding such registration.

10th. The name of every person registered by reason of naturalization should be marked with the letter "N." But if the person has only declared his intention to become a citizen, intending to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I."

11th. When the person registered claims to vote because of his being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, the Assessor, at the time of registering him should write opposite his name the word "minor."

12th. If the person registered has moved into the district to reside since the last general election, the Assessor should place the letter "R" opposite his name.

13th. Upon the completion of the list of registration and assessment by the Assessor, it is made his duty by the second section of the act, forthwith to return the same to the Commissioners of the county, who shall cause duplicate copies of the said list, with the observations and explanations, to be made out as soon as practicable, which duplicate copies they are to place in the hands of the Assessor, whose duty it is made to put one copy thereof on the door of each house where the election of the district is required to be held, and to retain the other in his possession for the inspection of any voter of the district who may desire to see the same.

14. It is further made the duty of each Assessor, from time to time, to add, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, marking opposite the name "C. V." meaning thereby that the person claims a right to vote, and immediately to assess such person with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or householder; the name of the with whom he boards, and whether naturalized or designing to be naturalized.

15th. Any person so claiming to be assessed and registered who has been, or claims to have been naturalized shall, at the time he applies to be assessed, exhibit to the Assessor his certificate of naturalization, and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next election, he shall exhibit the certificates or his declaration of intentions.

16th. No assessment or registration of any name shall be made within ten days next before any election, by any Assessor under a penalty of fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both such fine and imprison ment.

17th. After the assessment shall have been completed on the tenth day before the second Tuesday in October in each year (and the same before each Presidential election), the Assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the Commissioners thereof of the names of all persons assessed by him since his previous return.

Second. Duties of County Commissioners:

1st. It is made the duty of the County Commissioners to furnish the Assessors with the list of taxables or transcript required by the 8th section of the act of April 15, 1834.

2d. Upon the return by the Assessors of the assessments and additional assessments and registrations by the Assessors they are required to have prepared and furnish to the Assessors duplicate copies thereof.

3d. It is also their duty to furnish to the election officers a full and correct copy of the Assessment containing the names of all persons returned by the Assessors of the several districts as resident taxables in said districts, together with the necessary election blanks.

Third. Duties of Election Officers:

1st. It is the duty under the registration law to reject the votes offered by persons whose names are not found on the assessment or registration lists furnished to them by the County Commissioners, unless such persons are able to make the proof of their right to vote as required by the said section.

Second—It shall be the duty of the election officers, in case any person offers to vote whose name is not found upon the proper assessment list, to require such person to make proof of his right to vote by producing at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to his residence within the district at least ten days next preceding such election. Such witness shall be required by the board to take and subscribe a written or printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly the place of residence of the person so claiming to vote.

They shall also require a written or printed affidavit to be taken and subscribed by the party to vote, stating to the best o. his knowledge and belief when and where he was born; that he is a citizen of this Commonwealth and of the United States, and the length of time that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least ten days before the election at which he offers to vote; and if a naturalized citizen he shall state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; such affidavit shall also state when and where such tax shall have been assessed and to whom paid, and he shall make a receipt for such tax unless he shall state in his affidavit that such receipt has been lost; and such affidavits shall be filed with the election board and returned by them with the list of voters.

3d. In all cases of a voter claiming to vote by reason of having been naturalized, the election officers should require him to produce his certificate of naturalization when offering to vote, unless he has been a voter in the district for at least ten years preceding such election.

The penalty imposed upon assessors, election officers, &c., for any neglect of duty under the act is a fine of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person not a voter, or shall refuse to assess any person who is a qualified voter, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

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Some men really sleep at familiar sounds—such as preaching, for example! But the days and years preach sermons that are aces and *fell*. God has ordained the sun, the moon and the stars as a band of eloquent Itinerants to bring the glad tidings to their circuits from the heavens to the earth. Let us give heed to these wonderful messages. Time is divinely commissioned. It flies with rapid and unresting wing. Angels do not repose with untirelight wing. Angels disciples in prison. The sleeper must awake, arise up quickly and be away. This is not the world for trifling. Suns rise and set, the vast revolvings measure up to strictest seconds on the dial; the awful centuries are rushing by; the lives of mortals are as the ticklings of a watch. Now, who that is a man, free, intelligent, conscious, accountable, will dilly-dally under such irresistible movements—under impulses that are pressing him into eternal hereafters? Who, thinking of his immortal destiny, that he is created for the soul, will wait to be coaxed and talked up to his simple duties as a disciple of Jesus Christ? Who that claims to be a Christian will let his souls die all around him for want of his vigilance and fervency? Who are not living as candle snuffers to trim the lights that are perishing in the socket? A hand like a candle may eclipse it to one person in the room, but not to another, on account of their different location. It is not the fault of the candle that it is screened. It is no failure in the power of the sun that it is veiled behind a cloud. And persons in some narrow bells of earth or to any other orb.

There have been frequent total eclipses of the sun recorded in various parts of the globe. Of some the record represents only certain portions of the earth's surface where civilization has taken notes. Perhaps as many as up-to-date record in less observing lands of which no account is given. Superstitious minds the plunging enon has always been fraught with more or less alarm. Ignorant nations, in total eclipse of the sun as having taken place during a raging battle between the Medes and the Lydians. In the history of the two nations there were so terrified by the sudden disappearance of the sun, that they ceased fighting, and concluded a treaty of peace upon the battlefield. This eclipse is noted as the one which ended a perilous mortal strife, and occurred nearly 600 years before the Christian era. Not *darkness* was, but *light*, on that occasion, upon the wars to cease! To the mind of a true believer, an eclipse is one of the most emphatic evidences of the Supreme Intelligence.

Skeptics have attempted to explain away the darkness that overspread the face of Judea on the day of our Saviour's crucifixion, by calling the shadowy night at noon an eclipse of the sun. But such an explanation is unsatisfactory, and it is unbelieving: for a total eclipse of the sun on a memorable occasion, and at a point at any given point on the earth's surface, and that only when the moon is nearest the earth, and the sun is farthest away. Besides, at the time of Christ's death, the moon was full, when there could not possibly be an eclipse at all. The awful darkness of Calvary from mid-day until three o'clock in the afternoon was a supernatural gloom, accompanied by an earthquake which compelled even centurion and Roman soldiers to acknowledge that the suffering Jesus was the Son of God. The self-attested fact of the time and the awful gross blackness across the land of Palestine when the sinless Saviour died, stands upon history's page as an unanswered and unanswerable proof of revelation. Science bows in profound confession that like Cressida in unapproachable the Throne—that the Nazarene is God. And no Sermon or Speech, in this district for years to come, can be given away in poetry and in sentiment the sublime realities of Christianity. The tailying marks of Golgotha are indelible. The world's condemnation rocks, as distinctly written and indelible as on the page of inspiration!

The astronomer who calculates, long years beforehand, the exact time, nature, and extent of such a shadow, by inverting the movements of worlds through such lofty heights and abysmal depths, is himself a marvel of creation. And this to prove the order and beauty of the material universe—thus to bespeak the reverence, with which the ponderous orbs revolve their rounds—thus to discern the balancings and flames of swinging spheres, and to foretell their appointments with stricter accuracy than we can calculate our own movements as we walks through a single day—thus to realize that all these heavenly bodies are multiplied and so wonderfully conditioned—that God lives, breathes, and expresses Himself in—unfathomed love—in—conscientiousness—in—conscientiousness—in—conscientiousness